

is specifically distinct from any that I have met with. I therefore propose to call it the White-whiskered Lemur (*Lemur leucomystax*)—a name that will, I think, enable any one to recognize the species, it being remarkable for its long and perfectly white whiskers, in which its ears are almost entirely concealed; the face is greyish black, darkest on the nose and back part of the head; the feet are brown, inclining to black on the toes. The prevailing colour of the body, limbs, and tail is reddish brown on a grey ground, darkest on the middle of the back; on the lower part of the back, at the base of the tail, is a white patch; the tail is lighter in colour than the body, the underside and tip nearly white; the belly is greyish white; the eyes are yellow-brown. On examination, I find the animal is a female; and I imagine, from her voice, which is a kind of hoarse croaking bark rapidly and frequently repeated, that the male would probably produce a louder and more powerful note.

I am led to infer this from having repeatedly heard the voice of both male and female of *L. Macaco*. The voice of the male of this species is certainly very astonishingly powerful, and can be heard a great distance; while the voice of the female, although loud and discordant, is comparatively weak. Nevertheless it is a very unpleasant series of loud, grunting, grating barks, sufficient to alarm a nervous traveller should he be in the forest at dark and unacquainted with the size and nature of the animal producing these loud and dismal sounds.—*Proc. Zool. Soc.* Dec. 9, 1862.

On a New Species of Chameleon. By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.
Chamæleo lævigatus.

Grey or bluish in spirits. Scales small, flat, subequal, uniform; dorsal line nearly smooth, scarcely crested. Belly with a crest of larger acute white scales. Occiput slightly raised in the centre by a slight keel; the superciliary ridges and the central keel scarcely dentated. The legs elongate, very slender. *Hab.* Khartoom.

This species is very like *Chamæleo senegalensis*; but the scales on the ridges of the head and the ridges of the back are of the same size as those of the neighbouring parts, and therefore do not form any appreciable crest. The occiput is rather differently shaped, the hinder central keel being a little more prominent. The scales of the head, body, limbs, and tail are smaller and less raised. The limbs are longer and more slender.

This species is very different from the *Chamæleo affinis* of Rüppell (which is the *C. abyssinicus* of the Berlin Museum), from Abyssinia, which differs from both *C. senegalensis* and *C. lævigatus* in the scales being much larger and more convex, and in the scales of the ridges of the head and back being larger than those on the neighbouring parts, so as to form distinct crests; and in *C. affinis* the body is grey or blackish, with two or three broad, irregular-shaped, opaque-white spots, forming an interrupted streak on each side of the back of the animal.—*Proc. Zool. Soc.* March 24, 1863.